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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/654,271	09/01/2000	HIROYUKI YAMAMOTO	106851	7073
25944	7590	05/06/2004	EXAMINER	
OLIFF & BERRIDGE, PLC P.O. BOX 19928 ALEXANDRIA, VA 22320			PARK, CHAN S	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2622	
DATE MAILED: 05/06/2004				

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	09/654,271	YAMAMOTO, HIROYUKI
	Examiner	Art Unit
	CHAN S PARK	2622

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 01 September 2000.

2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-33 is/are pending in the application.
4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 1-33 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on 01 September 2000 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.

 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a) All b) Some * c) None of:

1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 5.
4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. ____.
5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) Other: ____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1- 33 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over FAX2000L Operator's Manual published by Ricoh in October 1998 (hereinafter Manual).

1. With respect to claim 1, the Manual discloses an information processor (FAX2000L), comprising:

a control device that calculates various kinds of data and controls the information processor (CPU that controls and performs different parts and functions in the processor in pages 7-10);

an independent operating device (clock in pages 167-168) that works independently of the control device;

an operational condition switching device that switches the control device to a sleep condition or an active condition, according to predetermined conditions (pages 69-72);

an adjustment device that adjusts an operational condition related to the independent operating device, at a predetermined adjustment time, as an operation executed by the control device (wake up function in pages 71-72 or Summer Time/Daylight Saving Time function in page 168); and

a condition input device that inputs a recovery condition to the operational condition switching device, so as to switch the control device from the sleep condition to the active condition, at a predetermined adjustment time (wake up function in pages 71-72).

The Manual does not disclose expressly that the control device is switched from the sleep condition to the active condition at the predetermined adjustment time when the control device executes the adjustment.

Although the particular limitation is not explicitly shown, at the time of the invention, it would have been obvious/inherent to a person of ordinary skill in the art to implement its own wake-up function to switch the control device from sleep condition to the active condition when the daylight saving time function requires the control device to be in the active condition.

The motivation/suggestion for doing so would have been to perform the daylight saving time function properly even when the control device is in the sleep condition.

Therefore, it would have been obvious/inherent to obtain the invention as specified in claim 1.

2. With respect to claim 2, the Manual discloses the information processor according to claim 1, wherein the independent operating device includes a clock device that counts a current time independently of the control device (clock in pages 169-168);

the adjustment device adjusts the current time counted by the clock device, at the predetermined adjustment time (Summer Time/Daylight Saving Time function in page 168); and

the condition input device inputs the recovery condition to the operational condition switching device, so as to switch the control device from the sleep condition to the active condition, when the current time counted by the clock device measures the predetermined adjustment time or at a predetermined time before the predetermined adjustment time. Arguments analogous to those presented for claim 1, are applicable.

3. With respect to claim 3, the Manual discloses the information processor according to claim 1, wherein the independent operating device includes a clock device that counts a current time independently of the control device;

the information processor includes a time correction mode in which a predetermined correction processing is performed for the current time counted by the clock device, to output the current time, when the control device is in the active condition (Summer Time/Daylight Saving Time function in page 168);

the adjustment device adjusts the time correction mode setting of on or off, at the predetermined adjustment time (page 168); and

the condition input device inputs the recovery condition to the operational condition switching device, so as to switch the control device from the sleep condition to the active condition, when the current time counted by the clock device measures the predetermined adjustment time or at a predetermined time before the predetermined adjustment time.

Again, when the active condition is required by the system, it would have been obvious/inherent to switch the control device from the sleep mode to the active mode to perform the daylight saving time function properly.

4. With respect to claim 4, the Manual discloses the information processor according to claim 1, wherein the control device includes a display function for displaying the current time in the active condition (page 168).
5. With respect to claim 5, the Manual discloses the information processor according to claim 1, wherein after a certain time has elapsed since the condition input device inputs the recovery condition to the operational condition switching device, the condition input device inputs a resume condition to the operational condition switching device so as to switch the control device to the sleep condition from the active condition (saving energy mode in page 69).
6. With respect to claim 6, the Manual discloses the information processor according to claim 5, wherein the condition input device variably controls a time when the recover condition or the resume condition is input, according to a user's setting (saving energy mode in page 69).
7. With respect to claim 7, the Manual discloses the information processor according to claim 1, wherein the operational condition switching device switches the control device to the sleep condition from the active condition, as idleness in which the recovery condition to be input by the condition input device, or an external condition is not input, continues during a predetermined monitoring time (page 69).
8. With respect to claim 8, the Manual discloses the information processor according to claim 7, wherein the operational condition switching device switches the control device to the active condition, due to the external condition input during the sleep condition (page 69).

9. With respect to claim 9, the Manual discloses the information processor according to claim 7, wherein the operational condition switching device variably controls the monitoring time, according to a user's setting (pages 69-72).

10. With respect to claim 10, the Manual discloses the information processor according to claim 1, further comprising:

a switching operation permitting/prohibiting device that permits or prohibits an operation of the operational condition switching device, according to a user's setting (page 168).

11. With respect to claim 11, the Manual discloses the information processor according to claim 1, further comprising:

an adjustment permitting/prohibiting device that permits or prohibits an execution of the adjustment function by the control device, according to a user's setting (pages 71-72).

12. With respect to claim 12, the Manual discloses an information processor, comprising:

a control device that calculates various kinds of data and controls the information processor (CPU that controls and performs different parts and functions in the processor in pages 7-10); and

an input/output monitor that works independently of the control device and that switches the control device to a sleep condition or an active condition, according to predetermined conditions (pages 69-72);

wherein the input/output monitor switches the control device from the sleep condition to the active condition at an execution time when the control device executes a predetermined operation (Summer Time/Daylight Saving Time function in page 168) or at a predetermined time before the execution time.

Although the particular limitation is not explicitly shown, at the time of the invention, it would have been obvious/inherent to a person of ordinary skill in the art to implement its own wake-up function to switch the control device from sleep condition to the active condition when the daylight saving time function requires the control device to be in the active condition.

The motivation/suggestion for doing so would have been to perform the daylight saving time function properly even when the control device is in the sleep condition.

Therefore, it would have been obvious/inherent to obtain the invention as specified in claim 12.

13. With respect to claim 13, the Manual discloses the information processor according to claim 12, wherein the input/output monitor includes a clock device that counts a current time independently of the control device, an operational condition switching device that switches the control device to a sleep condition or an active condition, according to the predetermined conditions, and a condition input device that inputs a recovery condition to the operational condition switching device, so as to switch the control device from the sleep condition to the active condition (pages 69-72); and the predetermined operation includes an adjustment of an operational condition related to the clock device at the execution time or at the predetermined time before the

execution time (Summer Time/Daylight Saving Time function in page 168). Arguments analogous to those presented for claims 1 and 12, are applicable.

14. With respect to claim 14, the Manual discloses the information processor according to claim 13, wherein the control device includes a display function for displaying the current time in the active condition (page 168).

15. With respect to claim 15, the Manual discloses the information processor according to claim 13, wherein after a certain time has elapsed since the condition input device inputs the recovery condition to the operational condition switching device, the condition input device inputs a resume condition to the operational condition switching device, so as to switch the control device to the sleep condition from the active condition (page 69).

16. With respect to claim 16, the Manual discloses the information processor according to claim 13, wherein the condition input device variably controls a time when the recovery condition or the resume condition is input, according to a user's setting (page 69).

17. With respect to claim 17, the Manual discloses the information processor according to claim 13, wherein the operational condition switching device switches the control device to the sleep condition from the active condition as idleness in which the recovery condition to be input by the condition input device, or an external condition is not input, continues during a predetermined monitoring time (page 69).

18. With respect to claim 18, the Manual discloses the information processor according to claim 17, wherein the operational condition switching device switches the

control device to the active condition, due to the external condition input during the sleep condition (page 69).

19. With respect to claim 19, the Manual discloses the information processor according to claim 17, wherein the operational condition switching device variably controls the predetermined monitoring time, according to a user's setting (page 69).

20. With respect to claim 20, the Manual discloses the information processor according to claim 13, further comprising:

a switching operation permitting/prohibiting device that permits or prohibits an operation of the operational condition switching device, according to a user's setting (page 168).

21. With respect to claim 21, the Manual discloses the information processor according to claim 13, further comprising:

a predetermined operation permitting/prohibiting device that permits or prohibits an execution of the predetermined operation by the control device, according to a user's setting (pages 71-72).

22. With respect to claim 22, the Manual discloses the information processor according to claim 12, wherein the input/output monitor includes a clock device that counts a current time independently of the control device, an operational condition switching device that switches the control device to a sleep condition or an active condition, according to the predetermined conditions, and a condition input device that inputs a recovery condition to the operational condition switching device, so as to switch the control device from the sleep condition to the active condition (pages 69-72);

the information processor includes a time correction mode in which the current time is output by performing a predetermined correction processing to the current time counted by the clock device, when the control device is in the active condition (Summer Time/Daylight Saving Time function in page 168); and

the predetermined operation includes an adjustment of the time correction mode setting of on or off, at the execution time or at the predetermined time before the execution time (page 168).

23. With respect to claim 23, the Manual discloses the information processor according to claim 22, wherein the control device includes a display function for displaying the current time in the active condition (display panel 7 in pages 9 and 168).

24. With respect to claim 24, the Manual discloses the information processor according to claim 22, wherein after a certain time has elapsed since the condition input device inputs the recovery condition to the operational condition switching device, the condition input device inputs a resume condition to the operational condition switching device, so as to switch the control device to the sleep condition from the active condition (page 69).

25. With respect to claim 25, the Manual discloses the information processor according to claim 24, wherein the condition input device variably controls a time when the recovery condition or the resume condition is input, according to a user's setting (page 69).

26. With respect to claim 26, the Manual discloses the information processor according to claim 22, wherein the operational condition switching device switches the

control device to the sleep condition from the active condition as idleness in which the recovery condition to be input by the condition input device, or an external condition is not input, continues during a predetermined monitoring time (page 69).

27. With respect to claim 27, the Manual discloses the information processor according to claim 25, wherein the operational condition switching device switches the control device to the active condition, due to the external condition input during the sleep condition (page 69).

28. With respect to claim 28, the Manual discloses the information processor according to claim 26, wherein the operational condition switching device variably controls the predetermined monitoring time, according to a user's setting (page 69).

29. With respect to claim 29, the Manual discloses the information processor according to claim 22, further comprising: a switching operation permitting/prohibiting device that permits or prohibits an operation of the operational condition switching device, according to a user's setting (page 168).

30. With respect to claim 30, the Manual discloses the information processor according to claim 22, further comprising:

a predetermined operation permitting/prohibiting device that permits or prohibits an execution of the predetermined operation by the control device, according to a user's setting (pages 71-72).

31. With respect to claim 31, the Manual discloses the information processor according to claim 12, wherein the input/output monitor includes a clock device that counts a time independently of the control device, an operational condition switching

device that switches the control device to a sleep condition or an active condition, according to predetermined conditions, and a condition input device that inputs a recovery condition to the operational condition switching device, so as to switch the control device from the sleep condition to the active condition; and the predetermined operation includes a timer transmission for transmitting data prepared by a user to a recipient at a predetermined time, based on a time counted by the clock device (pages 69-72).

32. With respect to claim 32, the Manual discloses a facsimile apparatus including the information processor of claim 1 (pages 7-10).

33. With respect to claim 33, the Manual discloses a facsimile apparatus including the information processor of claim 12 (pages 7-10).

Conclusion

34. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

U.S. Patent 5,74,569 to Nickles discloses a system that updates and checks Daylight Saving Time status. It further discloses the energy saving mode function.

35. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to CHAN S PARK whose telephone number is (703) 305-2448. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8am-4:30pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Edward Coles can be reached on (703) 305-4712. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

csp
May 3, 2004

Chan S. Park
Examiner
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